

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

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for

**BLOW MOLDED CONTAINER HAVING HOLES THEREIN AND METHOD AND APPARATUS
FOR FACILITATING THE CREATION THEREOF**

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Title Of Invention

**BLOW MOLDED CONTAINER HAVING HOLES THEREIN AND METHOD AND APPARATUS
FOR FACILITATING THE CREATION THEREOF**

Related Applications

[0001] This patent application claims the benefit of, under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e), U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/460,199, filed April 3, 2003.

Field Of The Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow-molded container. More specifically, the invention relates to a method and apparatus for creating fill holes and spout holes in a pouring container when the container is blow-molded.

Background Of The Invention

[0003] The use of blow-molding as a method for manufacturing various sorts of articles is generally well known. Typically, this process involves the use of a mold consisting of two separate halves or portions having cavities of particularly desired shapes and sizes. Usually, one extrudes a large-diameter, sealed tube of molten material (commonly referred to as a "parison"), places the tube between the mold halves, and closes the mold around the tube. Fluid pressure is then introduced into the tube, forcing the molten tube against the walls of the cavities, conforming the tube to the shape thereof. The pressure is maintained until the molten material cools and solidifies. The pressure is then released, the mold halves are pulled apart, and the hardened article is ejected therefrom.

[0004] One such article that is commonly manufactured in this manner is pouring containers. In many blow molded containers, and particularly in pouring containers, it is desired or necessary to create holes in the container. However, because the blow molding process involves the use of a parison with a continuous, unbroken surface, the mold itself cannot form any holes other than the hole through which the fluid pressure is introduced. Cutting these holes after the blow molding process is completed and the container has been ejected from the mold, however, requires additional tooling and additional manufacturing steps, entailing further difficulty, time, and expense. Moreover, because the hole is often in a location that is difficult to access with the cutter, defects in the quality of the cut often result.

[0005] Accordingly, various methods and devices have been suggested to create these holes in blow molded articles during the blow molding process, such as that disclosed in disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/166,840, in the name of Schrader, which is incorporated herein by reference. However, one problem that arises in the case of pouring containers is that it is typically desired to produce the container with a handle. Therefore, the mold must have a section with a cavity for creating the reservoir (or body) portion of the container and a section with a cavity for creating the handle of the container. Usually, of course, it is desired to have a large fill hole at the top of the reservoir portion, both for convenience and in order to allow the reservoir section of the container to be filled to maximum capacity. However, this hole is under the handle, and thus, the handle section of the mold blocks the path of any punch that would otherwise be used to create the fill hole.

[0006] Additionally, one type of pouring container for which the blow molding process is particularly well suited is watering cans. A watering can typically has a spout with a frusto-conical end (commonly called a "rose"), flaring out to a wide surface having many small holes, through which the

water exits the can. In order to create these many small holes, the rose is manufactured as a separate part and then assembled onto the blow molded container.

[0007] One disadvantage of creating the rose as a separate part, however, is that it requires additional steps in the manufacturing process, resulting in increased time and expense. Moreover, the end of spout must be threaded in order to permit the rose to be screwed on, which results in significant additional tooling, and thus, additional costs. Another disadvantage of a separate rose part that is screwed on to the spout is that it presents the possibility of leakage through and/or irregular flow over the joint between the rose and spout. Finally, yet another disadvantage of a separate rose part is that the rose often becomes separated from the watering can and subsequently lost, either while in transit, or in a store or the ultimate purchaser's home, thereby rendering the entire watering can virtually useless.

[0008] What is desired, therefore, is a method and apparatus that facilitates the creation of holes in a blow molded pouring container that does not require additional tooling or manufacturing steps and does not require the production of separate container parts.

Summary Of The Invention

[0009] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow molded container that does not require separate cutting steps after the container has been blow molded.

[00010] It is another object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow molded container that does require the use of additional tooling.

[0010] It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow molded container that permits the container to be blow molded as a single unit.

[0011] To overcome the deficiencies of the prior art and to achieve at least some of the objects and advantages listed, the invention comprises an apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow-molded container, including a mold comprising first and second mold portions that, when located adjacent each other along a seam, at least partially enclose a reservoir cavity against which a wall of the blow-molded container is blown during blow molding, wherein the first and second mold portions have respective first and second gaps therein that, when the first and second mold portions are located adjacent each other, form a hole in the mold that intersects the seam, a first punch that, when in a first position, is disposed within the first gap, and a second punch that, when in a first position, is disposed within the second gap, wherein, when the first and second mold portions are located adjacent each other, the first punch is located adjacent the second punch such that, when the first and second punches are in a second position, at least part of each of the punches is extended past the wall of the blow molded container and inside the reservoir cavity such that the punches collectively create one hole in the wall of the blow molded container.

[0012] In another embodiment, the invention comprises an apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow molded container, including a mold comprising first and second mold portions that, when located adjacent each other along a seam, at least partially enclose a cavity against which the wall of the blow molded container is blown during blow molding, wherein, the first and second mold portions have respective first and second gaps therein that, when the first and second mold portions are located adjacent each other, form a hole that intersects the seam, and a third mold portion that covers the hole when located adjacent thereto, the third mold portion having a surface

against which the wall of the blow molded container is blown during blow molding, wherein the third mold portion includes at least one pin adapted to create a hole in the wall of the blow molded container.

[0013] In yet another embodiment, the invention comprises an apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow molded container, including a mold comprising first and second mold portions that, when located adjacent each other along a seam, at least partially enclose a spout cavity and a reservoir cavity, against which the wall of the blow molded container is blown during blow molding; wherein, the spout cavity has a first end, in fluid communication with the reservoir cavity, and a second end, wherein, the first and second mold portions have respective first and second gaps therein that, when the first and second mold portions are located adjacent each other, form a hole that intersects the seam, and a third mold portion that covers the hole when located adjacent thereto, the third mold portion having a surface against which the wall of the blow molded container is blown during blow molding, wherein, the third mold portion is located adjacent the second end of the spout cavity when the third mold portion is located adjacent the hole.

[0014] In still another embodiment, the invention comprises an apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow molded container blown in a mold having first and second mold portions, including an outer housing adapted to be mounted to at least one of the mold portions, an inner housing disposed in the outer housing, a wall member affixed to the inner housing, the wall member having a molding surface and a plurality of holes therein, a die disposed in the inner housing, the die having a plurality of pins protruding therefrom, a housing actuator disposed in the outer housing adapted to move the inner housing within the outer housing when the first and second mold portions are moved adjacent each other so that the wall of the blow molded container can be blown against the molding surface during blow molding, and a die actuator disposed in the inner housing adapted to move

the die within the inner housing and cause the plurality of pins to move through the plurality of holes in the wall member to create a plurality of holes in the wall of the blow molded container.

[0015] In yet another embodiment, the invention comprises a method of facilitating the creation of holes in a blow-molded container, including the steps of moving a first mold portion adjacent to a second mold portion along a seam, thereby at least partially enclosing a reservoir cavity and a handle cavity, blowing a wall of the blow molded container against the reservoir cavity and the handle cavity, and simultaneously extending at least part of adjacent first and second punches, which are disposed in a hole intersecting the seam, through the wall of the blow molded container and into the reservoir container such that the punches collectively create one hole in the wall of the blow molded container.

[0016] In still another embodiment, the invention comprises a method of facilitating the creation of holes in a blow-molded container, including the steps of moving a first mold portion adjacent to a second mold portion along a seam, thereby at least partially enclosing a reservoir cavity and a spout cavity, moving a third mold portion adjacent to a hole intersecting the seam such that a molding surface of the third mold portion covers the hole, and blowing a wall of the blow molded container against the reservoir cavity, spout cavity, and molding surface.

[0017] In yet another embodiment, the invention comprises a blow-molded watering can, including a reservoir portion, a handle portion integrally formed with the reservoir portion, a spout portion integrally formed with the reservoir portion, and a rose portion integrally formed with the spout portion.

[0018] In still another embodiment, the invention comprises a blow-molded watering can, including a reservoir portion, a handle portion integrally

formed with the reservoir portion, and a spout portion integrally formed with the reservoir portion, wherein, the reservoir portion has a punched fill hole that intersects a vertical plane of the handle portion.

[0019] In yet another embodiment, the invention comprises a method of creating a watering can having a handle, including the steps of closing a watering can mold along a seam, blow-molding the watering can in the mold, and punching a hole in the watering can along the seam prior to opening the mold.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

[0020] Figure 1 is an isometric view of a pouring container made in accordance with the invention.

[0021] Figure 2 is rear, cross-sectional view of an apparatus in accordance with the invention for making the pouring container of Figure 1.

[0022] Figure 3 is a side view of an embodiment of the apparatus of Figure 2.

[0023] Figure 4 is a top view in partial cross-section of an embodiment of the apparatus of Figure 2.

[0024] Figure 5 is an exploded view of part of the apparatus of Figure 2.

[0025] Figure 6 is a rear, cross sectional view of part of an embodiment of the apparatus of Figure 2.

[0026] Figure 7 is a side, cross-sectional view of part of an embodiment of the apparatus of Figure 2.

[0027] Figure 8 is an isometric view of part of an embodiment of the apparatus of Figure 2.

[0028] Figure 9 is a side view of an embodiment of the apparatus of Figure 2.

Detailed Description Of The Drawings

[0029] Referring first to Figure 1, a typical example of a pouring container—namely, a watering can—made in accordance with the invention is illustrated. As used in the description, the terms “top,” “bottom,” “above,” “below,” “over,” “under,” “on top,” “underneath,” “up,” “down,” “upper,” “lower,” “front,” “rear,” “forward” and “back” refer to the objects referenced when in the orientation illustrated in the drawings, which orientation is not necessary for achieving the objects of the invention.

[0030] The watering can 12 has a body or “reservoir” section 14 that is elliptical in shape and capable of holding two to three gallons of water. The reservoir section 14 is formed by two matching cavities in two matching mold halves, as is further described below. The watering can 12 has a mold parting line resulting from the seam where the two mold halves are joined. Along this mold parting line, and parallel to the major axis of the ellipse of the reservoir section 14, the watering can 12 has a tubular handle 16 that extends over the top of the reservoir section 14 and at least part way down one side thereof. The handle 16 is elongated in this way so that the can 12 can be easily and comfortably gripped both when in an upright position and when tilted to one side, allowing the user to always grip the handle 16 over the can’s center of gravity, which changes as water is poured and the can 12 becomes less full. A large fill hole 18 intersects the mold parting line underneath the handle 16 for filling the watering can 12 with the water to be poured.

[0031] On the side opposite the side down which the handle 16 extends, a hollow spout 20 extends outward and upward from the vicinity of the bottom of the reservoir section 14. At the end of the spout there is a frusto-conical portion 22, commonly called a "rose," flaring outward from a diameter of about one inch or less to a slightly convex surface 24 having a diameter of about three and one-half inches. The convex surface 24 has a plurality of holes therein, through which water pours in a shower pattern.

[0032] The basic components of one embodiment of an apparatus for facilitating the creation of holes in a blow-molded container in accordance with the invention are illustrated in Figures 2-3. A mold 32 is comprised of a first mold portion 34 and a second mold portion 36, which, when located adjacent each other, at least partially enclose a reservoir cavity 38, handle cavity 40, and spout cavity 42. In operation, a parison (not shown) is placed between the mold portions 34, 36, which are then pressed adjacent each other. Each of the cavities 38, 40, 42 encloses a part of the parison, and any unnecessary portions of the parison are pinched off at the seam 44 between the two mold portions 34, 36. Fluid pressure is then introduced through an inlet 46, which blows the parison against the surface of the cavities 38, 40, 42, thereby molding the parison into the shape of a container having a reservoir, a handle and a spout. The pressure is maintained until the molten material cools and hardens. The first and second mold portions 34, 36 are then separated, the molded container 12 is removed from the mold 32, and any excess flash resulting from the parison being pinched off is cut or broken away from the container 12.

[0033] As shown in Figure 4, each mold portion 34, 36 has a gap 50, 52, such that, when the mold portions 34, 36 are moved adjacent each other, a hole 54 is formed in the mold 32. As illustrated in Figures 5-7, first and second punches 56, 58 are disposed in the gaps 52, 50, respectively. The first and second punches 56, 58 have actuators 60, 62, respectively, for

advancing the punches through the wall of the parison being blown against the surface of the reservoir cavity 38 and creating a hole therein. In some embodiments, these actuators are hydraulically powered.

[0034] By creating the hole 54 in this manner, one is able to punch a hole in the wall of the reservoir portion 14 of the watering can 12 that intersects with any vertical plane 64, 65 of the handle portion 16 of the container 12. Accordingly, regardless of any variations in the shape or width of the handle portion 16, one can still easily create a hole 54 that intersects the vertical plane 64 along the longitudinal axis of the handle cavity 40 or any vertical plane 65 parallel to the longitudinal axis of the handle cavity.

[0035] Various mechanisms can be employed to maintain alignment of the punches 56, 58. For example, as shown in Figure 6, in some embodiments, recesses 66, 68 may be provided in the faces of the punches 56, 58, respectively, for receiving flash resulting from excess portions of the parison being pinched between the mold portions 34, 36. As shown in Figure 7, in other embodiments, at least one pin 70 may be used to temporarily join the first and second punches, 56, 58 to keep the punches aligned with each other. For example, the first and second punches 56, 58 may each include a pin 72 and a bushing 70 for receiving the pin 72 of the opposing punch. In other embodiments, the first punch 56 may include a pair of pins 72 protruding from its straight edge, and the second punch 58, in turn, includes two bushings 70 for receiving the pins 72. Accordingly, when the first and second mold portions are joined together, the pins 72 enter the bushings 70 and keep the first and second punches 56, 58 from moving relative to one another. Additionally, in some embodiments, at least one of the punches 56, 58 includes at least one vertical pin 78, 80 to be inserted into a vertical bushing 82, 84 in order to maintain vertical alignment.

[0036] As shown in Figure 3, the spout cavity 42 has a first end 90, in communication with the reservoir cavity 38, and a second end 92. When the first and second mold portions 34, 36 are moved adjacent each other, a third mold portion 100 is moved towards the second end 92 of the spout cavity such that the wall of the parison may be blown against the molding surface 102, as shown in Figure 8.

[0037] As illustrated in Figures 8 -9, in certain advantageous embodiments, an outer housing 104 is mounted to the first mold portion 34. An inner housing 106 is disposed in the outer housing 104. When the second mold portion 36 is moved adjacent the first mold portion 34, a housing actuator 108 advances the inner housing 106 towards the second end 92 of the spout cavity to move a wall member molding surface 102 into a position where the wall of the parison can be blown against it. In some embodiments, the surface 102 is slightly concave, thereby producing a rose portion 22 of the watering can 12 with a convex surface 24 (as shown in Figure 1). When the wall of the parison is blown against the surface 102, a die actuator 110 advances a die 112 in the inner housing 106. The die 112 has a plurality of pins 114 protruding therefrom. When the die 112 is advanced, the pins 114 create a plurality of holes in the convex surface of the watering can 12. In this way, a smooth, convex surface 24 having a plurality of pouring holes is created that intersects a vertical plane 116, 118 of the spout cavity 42.

[0038] It should be understood that the foregoing is illustrative and not limiting, and that obvious modifications may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, reference should be made primarily to the accompanying claims, rather than the foregoing specification, to determine the scope of the invention.